

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; news from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1838.

No. 29 Vol. 53

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I square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1 50; threemonths \$1 1; six months \$7 50, twelve months \$15. Longer periods proportion.

For the Kentucky Gazette,  
THE YOUTHFUL GENIUS,  
ON HIS DEATH BED.

By E. G. DERMON, Esq.  
DAY's dying glory mantled on the clouds,  
And in the deep cornua abe,  
The sun light delicately sparkled like  
An angel's gorgeous wing! How beautiful!  
Forth from the window look'd the dying youth,  
The whose immortal harp thrills, musical,  
As tones that dwell within the golden walls  
Of Paradise;—and, as he cast his eyes  
Along the purple drapery of heaven,  
Thus thou he gave his sad thoughts utterance.

Farewell! to the charms which shone on my youth,  
And seemed to mine eyes the sweet emblems of truth;  
They are vanish'd and gone, like meteors bright,  
And nought now is left but the darkness of night!  
No visions more, that, on history's page,  
My deeds should go down to the next coming age;  
Must this proud name of mine be buoyed on high,  
Which childhood had fancy'd would soar to the sky!  
No more, oh! no more shall bright chivalry's name,  
Enkindle this heart with a valorous flame!  
No more can the poet now charm with his rhyme—  
His verse must fade 'neath the foot-steps of time;  
His proud plume of war no longer must wave;  
Over the victim—consigned to oblivion's grave!  
The form of my lov'd one no longer will be;  
The star that had guided to fame's silver sea;  
The earth with its mantle of sweet mossy green,  
And the birds that enrich with their music the scene,  
Shall no more be witness'd or heard with delight.—

Day itself will, to me, be transform'd into night;  
Oh! death, horrid death! let, me but stay,  
Till the deeds shall shine forth in which I embroil  
lay:—

Let but my name become famous in story!  
Take me, then, wretched in a mantle of glory!  
Twas the fate of fate—death cannot be kro'd,  
The last word of Genius was cast to the wind.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

RIDING ON A RAIL.  
High on his rail the flagrant culprity rode,  
And bore aloft his arms diriting mud.

ILLIAD TRAVERTIE.

Some down east' folks have raised the voice,  
And loudly they complain,  
That we the western valley boys  
Are rude and savage men;  
They say they're reckless are of life,  
Whole hearted impale;  
Now slandering with the bowie knife,  
Now hanging on a rail.

These worthies wish to raise a laugh,  
For tricks fantastic find';  
Yet more than their labour lose than half,  
Our honor still sustain'd.  
That we make revel sport of life,  
Is all an idle tale,  
But if a husband beats his wife,  
We ride him on a rail.

To Lynch's code we lean,  
But Drago's we den;  
When villainy uncheck'd is seen,  
Our court the case will try;  
The quirks and quiddities of law,  
Our justice oft prevail;  
In our in-liftment there's no flaw—  
We ride him on a rail.

THE CRACKER.  
MONTICELLO, July 2, 1838.

REMARKABLE FACTS.

Christianity began its progress at Jerusalem. At the expiration of forty days after the death of Christ, it numbered about one hundred and twenty followers, immediately after three thousand, and soon after five thousand more; and in less than two years, great multitudes, not only at Jerusalem, but throughout Judea. Mr. Kneeland was three years occupied in making fourteen converts, and those too of his own family; and proceeded so slowly at Mecca, where he had no established religion to contend with, that in the seventh year, when he was compelled to flee to Medina, only eighty-three men and eighteen women retired to Ethiopia. Within a century from the time of the ascension, Christianity, without any aid but that of preaching, pervaded not merely Syria and Lybia, Egypt and Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia; not merely Asia Minor, Armenia and Parthia, but a large portion of Europe. Islam, on the contrary, had no considerable success

until it achieved it by the sword; and when it ceased to use the sword in making proselytes, its progress was at once arrested. We then ask the infidel—to what was this remarkable progress of Christianity owing? Not, certainly, to the rank of power of its Author—he passed the greater part of his life in obscurity, working as an artisan, and the residue as a wandering teacher, and at last was publicly exec'd as a malefactor. Not to the learning or influence of his followers; they were fishermen and publicans. Not to the art of government; for both Jews and Romans were banded together to do it out. Not to the hopes of wealth, honor, or power; for its author very frankly told those who became his followers, "My kingdom is not of this world;" and taught them to expect not merely contempt and persecution, but the loss of all things, even of life. Not to its flattery of the human character; for it explicitly declares, "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Not to any excuse given to sensual indulgence; for the language of it was, "All man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily, and follow me." Not to the hopes of sensual heaven: "into the city nothing shall enter that defileth." Not to a blind credulity; for many who embraced Christianity during the two first centuries, were men of distinguished talents and enlightened minds; and all who cordially embraced it became men of virtuous character. We then repeat the question to the infidel—Why did the religion of one who was publicly exec'd between two thieves, of one who was without friends, without power; a religion which flattered no one; which required self-denial and self-renunciation, and offered no reward in the future world but holiness—why did it immediately pervade the city and region where he was thus exec'd, and, in a little period, all the surrounding world? If the infidel attributes it to miracle merely, he renounces his infidelity. If he admits that it was owing to the inherent evidence of its truth and its Divine origin, he does the same. And if he denies both, he ascertains a far greater miracle, in the progress of Christianity, under these circumstances, than any, or than all those which he disowns.—[Selected.]

POLAND.

The celebrated O. P. Q. in his last letter from Paris, published in the N. York Express, says of ill-fated Poland—

I must just say a word to-day before I close my letter, about poor Poland and little Cracow. If the English and French governments were not the most immoral, cowardly, selfish, and wretched administrators in the world, Poland would at this moment have been an independent kingdom. Cracow would have been liberated from the night mare or death shade "protection" of the Northern powers.—Some late letters from Poland and Cracow, which I have seen and read, have made a very great impression upon my mind. They narrate, 1st. That every month the poles are sent off to the Caucasus army against their will; 2d. That every month some small remaining vestige of former Polish independence is destroyed. 3d. That every month some now attack is made on the properties of the Nobles, and the peasantry are made to feel that they are indeed slaves. 4th. That not only no promise is held out of annullation—but the Russian Government are perpetually insulting the Poles with the appellation of Russian subjects.

5th. That there is no chance of the Poles ever being put in possession of the small portion of liberty formerly enjoyed by them by virtue of the treaties of 1814, and 1815; and 6th. That the situation of the relatives of those who took part in the events of 1831 has become so intolerable, that the Polish ladies would prefer emigration and poverty as domestics and menial servants, to remaining where they are. But Lord Durham's mission failed; and so he is sent to Canada!!

As to Cracow.—The last news from that city is equally sad. Its promised—nay guaranteed independence is at an end. The Diet has been told that its true policy and duty is to leave ALL to the magnanimous and glorious protectors of Cœuvian freedom—the governments of Austria! Prussia!! and Russia!!

ASTONISHING PRESERVATION.—The Boston and Surgical Journal states, that on the 29th of May, a child in Boston, aged three years, swallowed an open, tortoise shell handkerchief, with a steel blade, the handle and blade measuring two inches and five eighths, which passed safely through the intestinal canal in fifty-one hours. The child did not appear to be in the least disturbed by the presence of the instrument, nor is there any reason for supposing that the stomach or bowels have been injured in any manner, by the rapid progress of an open sharp blade through a tract of intestines of eight times the length of the child's body.—Dover Gaz.

TALLEYRAND, the Minister of all the reigns in France for the last half century, has a provision in his Will that the memoirs of his times, written by himself, are said to be very extensive, shall be published, but not until thirty years after his death. We should like to see them little sooner. They contain mysteries probably that but few are acquainted with, of the astonishing nature.

ENORMOUS PRICE OF WINE.—At a late sale of old wines in Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Butler, at auction, some of the prices were enormously high. Fifteen Demijohns sold at \$155 each, one at 150, seven at \$137, &c. The whole amount of the sale was upwards of fifteen thousand dollars. The estimated price paid for some of those wines was half a dollar per wine-glass of the usual size!—Ib.

have been somewhat neglected during the embarrassments in the money market during the past year. The gold region commences in Virginia, and extends south-west through North Carolina, along the northern part of South Carolina into Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The mines in North Carolina and Georgia have been extensively worked; but those of Virginia have within a few years attracted much attention. The Culpepper mine in Culpepper county, Bookers mine in Buckingham, and the Walton mine and Triple Fork mine in Louisa county, Virginia, have been found very rich in gold. The State of Virginia has been very liberal in granting charters for Mining Companies, and a large portion of the stock in these companies has been taken not only in Virginia, but in New York and Boston.

It is a fact, not generally known, that miners who have come from the mines in South America and in Europe, pronounce the State to be more abundant in gold than any other that has been found on the globe. By a statement published in an American Almanac, in 1832, (from the New York Observer,) it appears that the weekly product of all the gold mines in the United States in 1831, was \$100,000, or five millions of dollars annually, being more than the product of all South America and Mexico. But a small part of the Gold is sent to the United States Mint. By far the larger part is sent to Europe, and considerable is used by jewellers, &c. in this country.

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### By Authority.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 32.]

AN ACT TO GRANT A QUANTITY OF LAND TO THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPENING A CANAL TO CONNECT THE WATERS OF LAKE MICHIGAN WITH THOSE OF ROCK RIVER.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THAT THERE BE, AND HEREBY IS, GRANTED TO THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING A BETTER PRICE FOR THE LANDS THEREBY GRANTED, AND EXPEDITING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SAID CANAL, THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN MAY BORROW UPON A PLEDGE OF THE SAID LANDS SUCH SUMS OR QUAM OF MONEY AS THEY MAY THINK EXPEDIENT, AND DETER THE SALE OF SAID LANDS, OR ANY PART THEREOF, UNTIL SUCH TIME OR TIMES, NOT EXCEEDING TWO YEARS BEYOND THE PERIOD OF COMPLETION OF SAID CANAL, AS THEY MAY DEEM EXPEDIENT; AND FOR SUCH SUMS OR QUAM AS MAY BE SO BORROWED, AND APPLIED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF SAID CANAL, THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO SUCH INTEREST IN THE STOCK OF THE SAID CANAL AS SHALL BE EQUIVALENT THEREIN, IN AMOUNT, AND THE INTEREST SO ACQUIRED SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL THE OBLIGATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS PROVIDED IN THE LAST SECTION OF THIS ACT.

SEC. 8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING A BETTER PRICE FOR THE LANDS THEREBY GRANTED, AND EXPEDITING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SAID CANAL, THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN SHALL BORROW UPON A PLEDGE OF THE SAID LANDS SUCH SUMS OR QUAM OF MONEY AS THEY MAY THINK EXPEDIENT, AND DETER THE SALE OF SAID LANDS, OR ANY PART THEREOF, UNTIL SUCH TIME OR TIMES, NOT EXCEEDING TWO YEARS BEYOND THE PERIOD OF COMPLETION OF SAID CANAL, AS THEY MAY DEEM EXPEDIENT; AND FOR SUCH SUMS OR QUAM AS MAY BE SO BORROWED, AND APPLIED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF SAID CANAL, THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO SUCH INTEREST IN THE STOCK OF THE SAID CANAL AS SHALL BE EQUIVALENT THEREIN, IN AMOUNT, AND THE INTEREST SO ACQUIRED SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL THE OBLIGATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS PROVIDED IN THE LAST SECTION OF THIS ACT.

SEC. 9. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT THE AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY THEREOF, OF THE AMOUNT OF ALL MONEY RECEIVED UPON THE SALE OF THE WHOLE OR ANY PART OF SAID LAND, AT THE PRICE AT WHICH THE SAME SHALL BE SOLD, NOT LESS THAN TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ACRE, IF THE SAID MAIN CANAL SHALL NOT BE COMMENCED WITHIN THREE YEARS, AND COMPLETED WITHIN TEN YEARS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT CREATING SAID CANAL CORPORATION.

SEC. 10. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING A BETTER PRICE FOR THE LANDS THEREBY GRANTED, AND EXPEDITING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SAID CANAL, THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO SUCH INTEREST IN THE STOCK OF THE SAID CANAL AS SHALL BE EQUIVALENT THEREIN, IN AMOUNT, AND THE INTEREST SO ACQUIRED SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL THE OBLIGATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS PROVIDED IN THE LAST SECTION OF THIS ACT.

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## Kentucky Gazette.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., July 6th, 1838.

Gentlemen.—Your letter requesting a copy of the Oration I had the honor to deliver before the Volunteer Companies on the 4th instant, for publication, has been received. While I fear it can lay no claim to the merits which you have been so kind as to ascribe to it, nevertheless I yield the manuscript to your disposal. Through you, permit me to express my warmest thanks to those you represent, and be assured that I am in nothing more sincere than in subscribing myself.

Your friend and servant,  
JNO. C. ROGERS,  
Messrs. B. F. GRAVES, ) Committee  
Benj. C. BLINCKE, }  
Wm. VANPELT.

### ORATION.

*Citizen Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens:*

Hallowed ever be this day, which gave birth to American Independence. The wheels of time have borne us onward, until we have sixty-two years to swell the past of our existence as a free and independent people, without leaving any other trace of our progress than that which is marked in our increasing prosperity and happiness. On this day 1776, our venerable fathers, proscribed as rebels, and surrounded by difficulties, dangers and death, with firmness and courage unprecedented in the history of man, proclaimed their freedom from the allegiance of any earthly power, and "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to defend and preserve the liberty which cost them so much blood and treasure, the anniversary of which we now celebrate.

All nations have set apart days for rejoicings and festivals, in commemoration of some great event either flattering to national pride or productive of national prosperity; and we have assembled to refresh our memories of the glorious deeds that gild the pages of our history, and to renew our gratitude and admiration for the departed patriots, who announced to an astonished world their determination to throw off the shackles of British bondage, in the midst of a dangerous and disastrous war, with a coolness and calmness worthy of the heroism of storied times. It is well that in the celebrated Congress of '76, there were men superior to the prejudices of the age—men whose perception of what was good and great and glorious, was the inspiration of nature. The character of these men; the nature of their arduous exertions in the great struggle in which they had engaged; the philosophic search with which they regarded the presumptuous paradoxes of hereditary and irresponsible power; their devotion to their country and their enthusiastic love of rational liberty, are all displayed in the eloquent paper you have just heard read. Never was human nature more triumphantly vindicated—the principles of natural justice and the rights of man more accurate, and justly defined, or the character of tyranny more perfectly exposed.

The immediate causes of the separation of the Colonies from England, are familiarly known to all; and in taking a retrospective view of the world, the result is not at all astonishing, as revolution and change have followed each other in quick succession, from the first organization of government, throughout a long roll of ages, and have printed upon the political history of mankind a broad and bloody impress. The crime, misery and suffering of human nature, which have been witnessed in the field of revolution, are placed in awful and heart-rending contrast with the mildness, moderation and sublime energy of character displayed in ours; and where is the eye that does not glisten with the fire of olden times, and whose bosom that does not throb with emotions of pride, and patriotism, at the remembrance of the constancy and patient suffering endured in the defence of those civil and religious privileges, which it has pleased a kind Providence to bestow on man, and which we now enjoy? Contending with an unequal force in numbers and discipline; destitute of supplies and exposed to the inclemencies of a rigid climate; naked, cold and impoverished, this little band of patriots, inspired with that enrapuring love of freedom which arouses every energy of the soul to "deeds of high resolve and noble daring,"—fought with a bravery and determination that crowned their efforts with a glorious success. The most splendid military achievements, like other great actions and striking occurrences, excite only a temporary and short-lived admiration, when they leave no lasting results affecting the prosperity and happiness of nations; after passing away as the breeze that bore their tidings, and are blended indiscriminately with the countless myriad of things of the past that are withering and mouldering under the veil of time. But such is not the fate of ours. Of all the revolutions that have ever involved this earth in one wide sea of strife and suffering; enriching plains with carnage and the bleaching bones of patriots; dyeing banners in human blood, and raising up warrens from the fields of conquest and victory for the admiration and wonder of the world, there are none that shall be longer remembered and cherished, or the fame of the heroes of which shall burn as a brighter and purer light to illuminate the path to that verdant summit of glory, from whence so many rays of dazzling brilliancy are reflected, than the American Revolution, by which she achieved her independence and her liberty.

But if we can refer with pride to the

victories of our fathers over the before unconquerable power of England, what must be the glow of feeling experienced when we contemplate their wisdom and virtue? For example and models of their great qualities, the American youth need no longer to search the annals of ancient story, or traverse the classic lands of Greece and Rome, or modern Europe; but let them seek converse with the illustrious heroes and statesmen of '76, and they will find those from whom the best and bravest that ever lived and bled from Marathon to Waterloo, might have learned the duty which man owes his country. In a complication of difficulties they suffered no insidious shew of friendship to beguile, and no ministerial sophistry to entangle that wisdom which kept watch on the tower of freedom at the midnight hour; and the strong and steady light of which penetrated and scattered even the darkness that hung and over obscured futurity. It remained for them with the light and experience they had obtained from mingling in the unfortunate scenes that forced them from this unhappy and corrupt, but beloved country, to light up the torch which was to dispel the gloom that had shrouded the researches of able and wise men in their generations, in the science of government, for six thousand years, and prove to commanding ages the important truth that man is capable of governing himself. The occasional gleams which had been witnessed before, were but the dreamy imaginings of the past, or the momentary blaze of the dragonage that dazzles without enlightening, and then is extinguished.

To glance upon the past and briefly trace the course of events, with their circumstances and connections, which led to this great epoch in the history of man; to call before us the scenes in which our ancestors played so nobly their parts; to investigate their characters and motives; to compare what was with what is, and thence endeavor to infer the future, is both profitable and pleasant, and will enable us to keep constantly in view the great objects of the founders of our government, and those high duties to the performance of which, we are so loudly and earnestly invited by the spirits of the mighty dead.

Now that time has shed its mellowing influence over the stupendous events that kept Europe in ceaseless and violent agitation during the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and they cease to come up before us through the mist of passion, we are prepared to enquire how they have affected the political and social condition of mankind? The debasement of our species in the middle or dark ages has been a fruitful theme of declamation with modern writers, and elicits the sympathy of every generous and feeling heart; yet the discovery of the arts most productive of civilization and liberty, was made during this period of universal gloom. The arts and sciences were in general totally neglected by the mass of the people, and all the wisdom and splendor of antiquity would have perished and been immediately lost, but for the vigilance of the clerical order, who watched the fitful flame with the devotion of the early vestals; and when the feudal barons had nearly crushed the spirit of man by their rude and haughty domination, interposed the sanctity of the mitre to shield him from oppression. The feudal system was admirably adapted to the maintenance of unlimited power, and while it fenced around the few with insurmountable barriers, the many were reduced to unqualified submission and dependence. But whatever fictitious distinction physical power may acquire from the degradation of a people, there is a recuperative energy in the powers of the mind that will in due time assert its supremacy. This was the source of the power of the clergy, and enabled them to usurp unbounded dominion in the government of the ecclesiarchy. But in order to maintain this great influence, it was necessary for them to make a display of their knowledge.—Hence, with the ascendancy of the clergy, letters slowly revived, and the powers of intellect they exerted were caught by reflection and gradually extended. The world was comparatively dark and void, and chaotic confusion prevailed; but as the sun of science slowly lifted itself above the horizon, its light was shed around, until blazing forth in meridian splendor, its genial influence was felt throughout the globe. The power of the privileged classes under the feudal law having been in part demolished and the divine doctrine of equality breathed forth in the christian dispensation having been infused into the minds of the people, the middle classes rapidly rose and assumed a prominent station in society.—By this general dissemination of intelligence, they became acquainted with their rights, and being ever inquisitive, began to enquire into the authority of their rulers.—At this propitious period the art of printing was discovered, which afforded the means of educating the multitude, and gave an impulse to intellectual improvement that no temporal power of the priesthood, however well established or securely entrenched, could withstand. Then came the reformation of Martin Luther, in religion. The decided stand made by this bold and eloquent man, and the unanticipated success with which he waged a war against talent, wealth and political influence, taught men their power and opened their eyes to the miserable weakness of their spiritual masters. Thus the Papal hierarchy, seated on the seven hills of the Caesars was shaken to its foundations, and the fragments of temporal power, like those of the monuments of the "palmy eays" of Rome, were crumbling into dust. The storm of revolution now began to roll back from the

altar to the throne, and the restless spirit of improvement sought out the ruin of other establishments upon which to erect a trophy to the rights of man. The notion of the supremacy of the Pope had passed away, and the theory of the divine right of kings to rule was likely to explode. The long and furious contests between Henry the Eighth and the Popes, in which was displayed the bold determination of the willful and unrestrained profligate on the one part, and on the other, all the subtlety, ingenuity and learning, of which the human mind is capable—prepared the people by experience and consequent courage to assert their civil liberties and wrest the sceptre from the hand of his successor. Freedom of opinion had long sown the seeds of dissension, and the elements of the storm had gathered and broke forth in the revolution of Charles the First, by which he lost his crown and his head. Terrible was then the burst of popular fury, which made the palaces of Europe tremble—ruinous as was the revolutionary strife to the lives and fortunes of many who fell victims to principle and patriotism, the honors of that eventful period are not without their use.—Like the tempest as it sweeps along in its destructive course—demolishing alike the mansion of luxury and profligacy, with the dwelling places of the just and virtuous—leveling forests and desolating fields, and yet sweeping away the threatening clouds that obscure the heavens, purifying the atmosphere and removing the local causes of pestilence that are silently but surely working a more extensive ruin;—so the storm of revolution cleared the political horizon of the gathering clouds of kingly prerogative, and dispelled the despotism which had so long lowered over and oppressed the people. England at last claimed to be free.—She had dethrown a king and made a propitiatory offering of his blood to the spirit of liberty. But her Divinity asked not, or wished such a sacrifice. The result was might have been anticipated, when we reflect that the multitude was unprepared for so rapid a transit from tyranny to freedom; and no sooner had the shouts of the mob around the scaffold of Charles the First ceased to pain the friends of order, than the welkin wreaked with "long live the Lord Protector!" Cromwell though a tyrant, was a wise and fortunate ruler, yet he had only time to teach a trembling world, that if kings have a divine and hereditary right to rule, others may have at least the genius to govern—when the people, willing to fasten on their own arms the chains of Charles the Second, cried out for the restoration of a more despotic and licentious tyrant than ever was his royal sire. This paralyzed every expectation of the friends of civil and religious liberty, and the hope they had so long and fondly indulged for freedom now fled and gave place to despair. They now turned their anxious gaze on the ray that was seen faintly glimmering in the western world.

The tyrant of the king and church had continued through successive reigns before they compelled our fathers to abandon their homes and the endearments of country and friends, and seek an asylum in a distant and desert region. They came with the principles of the reformation and breathing the spirit of liberty, to brave the dangers of a land of which they had only heard in fabulous narrative.

The splendors of a throne possessed no attractions, and an insuperable climate no terrors for them, while they recollect the fate of Hamden and Sydenham, whose memories they cherished with almost an idolatrous devotion.—The country they chose for their retreat seemed particularly fitted for the nourishment of such feelings. The soil of the earth seemed here fresh and fruitful as the fertile fields whose spontaneous bounty almost rivalled the productivity of Eden. Separated from the blighting influences and corruption of power, the moral and intellectual faculties seem ed fashioned after the outline of the bold sublimity which characterizes external nature. They had brought with them books of Politics and Theology, from which they learned the natural rights of man, and were enjoying them under sunshines in the fullest fruition of their greatest anticipations, when it was announced that even their retreat was not to be held sacred.

The British Parliament had before de-throned a king for attempting to seize on the monies of the people without the consent of their representatives, and now the principle of taxation without representation was endeavored to be established as a precedent among the steady and stony descendants of the puritans. What! were the people of America, after toiling amid pestilence and disease—grappling with a savage and relentless foe and enduring privations and poverty to erect a temple to civil and religious freedom, to be followed even into their sanctuary by the merciless hand of persecution and oppression? No! thank be to the God that heaped an ocean on Pharaoh's host, the attempt was vain.—They had brought with them no "gold or jewels," like the Ishmaelites of old; their only treasure was liberty, and of that their children would not be despised. Virtue had raised her drooping head and thrown off the mourning vestments in which she had hid her repudiated face in the East, and spread abroad in the land an elevated patriotism and a deep determination to resist aggressions that could not be conquered. The thunders of the canon, the thirst of the bayonet, and the clang of swords, did not do more for the achievement of our liberties, than the moral revolution which had been reflected long before the din of arms was heard on our shores.—Victories more bloody

but not more glorious, have been won by other people, in other times. But the moral change had not preceded, and consequently her wisdom and virtue were wanting to profit by the conquest. "The thunderbolt had smitten the high places, but the air was not purified." History tells a doleful tale of the calamities and abject condition of those countries, in which attempts have been made to devise governments on theoretical principles, for the security of equal rights. The circumstances which attended the rise and progress and downfall of Rome—which led her from despotism to freedom, made her mistress of the then known world, and plunged her into the lowest depths of degradation, now furnish a theme over which the philanthropist can weep. We read too of Greece, the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the arts and sciences and literature; and we see her doomed to wear the galling chains of domestic usurpation or foreign tyranny, for near two thousand years. The invincible truth taught by these examples is, that the price of liberty is wisdom, virtue and eternal vigilance.—They will not abide in the land of oppression where vice and corruption must necessarily exist to enable the despot to revel in the luxury of his own avarice, licentiousness and revenge. We need not go to the past for examples; there are living illustrations of the fact. Italy, with her magnificent powers; her vivid susceptibility of character; her brilliant genius and imperishable fame, where every foot of ground is the foundation for some monument of the most illustrious supremacy of the human mind;—if she is now a prison, her crime and folly is all her own; her own vices have riveted the chains around her neck; her own ignorance has barred the dungeon, and in that dungeon she will forever remain, if she waits for vice to give vigor to her limbs, and superstition to roll back the gates of her living sepulchre. Look, too, at Spain and Portugal, that are still enshrouded with civil discord, and who can hope ever to see rational liberty existing there, while the license of the throne is fed by the corruption of the people—where malice or envy daily pout some innocent victim for the prison of the king, or the knife of the peasant—where the crown habitually violates the legitimate rights of the subject, and the subject the holiest ties of our nature; where government is nothing more than a continuous scene of tyranny and oppression, and private life promiscuous passion and revenge. Let the changes be as specious and gratifying to philanthropy as they may, the political suffering will only deepen and grow darker, until personal reform comes to redeem the country; until faith is more than an intolerant superstition—courage than midnight assassination—virtue than confession to a monk, peace will never spread "its balmy wing" over the land. Until then, liberty will be but a hollow name, and the fall of a Spanish or Portuguese tyrant, but the signal for his assailants to bury their poignards in each other's bosoms; constitution will be but explosion and up-breaking of the elements of society, and the plunging of despotism into the gulf below, but the summons for every shape of gloom and frightful evil to rise on the wing, and darken and poison the moral atmosphere of mankind.

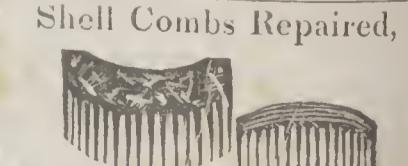
But if the prosperity and happiness of communities in general depend upon virtue, how indispensably necessary is it for the success of those forms of government, where the popular will is the supreme law? When a people really govern themselves, it follows that the standard of public virtue or vice which prevails among them, is the standard of government; and one of the strongest arguments that can be urged in favor of republicanism is, that their virtue must be more cultivated than in any other form of government. Our fathers could find no enjoyment in

"Power's purple robes, or luxury's flow'ry lap," and prompted by their virtue and guided by their wisdom, which they obtained by keeping the vigil of study over the pale midnight lamps, went forward with the same steadiness of purpose that characterized their course throughout the great struggle which they had emerged, and regardless of ancient error and superstition, formed one of the happiest and best of governments. The distinctive character and feelings of the people, caused by the early settlement of the country under separate and several colonial rulers, and the differences of policy resulting from the diversities of climate and situation, made the idea of consolidation repugnant, and justly then to regard the *federati* feature of the Union as the great palladium of their civil liberties and talismanic protector of their pecuniary interest and political prosperity. But if consolidation was disagreeable, now that the war had ended and no interest remained to excite the entire energy of the country, it was found that weakness consequent upon an imperfect union was more immediately and palpably detrimental, and that the government should be made more independent of the States. The fact is, that out of the infinite array of powers delegated to Congress, it was unable to carry into effect treaties made and agreed upon. The new constitution supplied all these deficiencies and allayed the fears of the small States, by the federal character of the Senate, while the large ones were willing to yield this view of the proportional representation in the other branch of the national legislature; thus giving strength and ability in general, and by checks and balances of power securing the protection of local interest. I need not, in addressing those who enjoy its advantages, analyze and exhibit the particular features of our constitution. Under its administration the coun-

try has prospered with an energy, and liberty has diffused its divine and heavenly blessing among the people, with a profusion which, when contemplated, fills the mind with admiration. A little more than two hundred years, and North America was unknown to civilization. What a mighty change has come over the land, and in what a short space of time has that change been accomplished? The Indian, with his barbaric pride, has long since sunk into nothingness, and all that now remains to tell the searcher after the things of the past that he ever existed, are legends which unfaithful tradition has recorded. The products of a rich and luxuriant soil that now reward man's efforts, where a few years since nothing was presented but a dreary waste of wilderness; the hum of industry that is now heard from the Atlantic to the base of the Rocky Mountains; the noble and flourishing cities that every where meet the eye, and our flag that is seen fluttering before the breezes of every sea, all proclaim that mind, free and unshackled, has presided over the scene. Here public opinion embodied and enforced in law, watches over all citizens without distinction, with the tenderest solicitude, and in whatever condition they may be found, hovers around to minister security to their fortunes, their lives and their characters. It protects the ship of the merchant, though borne upon the bosom of foreign seas; the seed of the husbandman, the studies of the student, and the opinions of every man. None are so high as to offend it with impunity; none so low as to offend it with impunity. And can we indulge the cheering hope, that the framers of our constitution, inadvised by repeated error, have at last detected the great *arcane* on which the adaptation of government to its proper objects depends; and which will put a check to the fatal career of the war of destiny. When we turn to the past, it would seem that the sun of liberty was fated to pursue its western course around the world, carrying with it the blessings of science, virtue and religion to lands never yet warmed by its rays, and finally, perhaps, to shed its full glory on the same classic scenes that first glowed under its twinkling beams. But I still trust, that the wisdom of our fathers has arrested its progress; fixed its centre here, and planted under its genial rays the tree of liberty, which will expand and grow until its roots shall be watered by the dews of every land, and its branches afford a shelter to the oppressed of every country—that our great political and moral experiments will be crowned with the most perfect success, and the standard of truth, justice and liberty be established forever.

And now, gentlemen of the militia, I should think I had not discharged the duty with which your kindness and partiality have this day honored me, without telling you to remember that as citizens and as soldiers, as private and as public men, patriotism and love of liberty demand at your hands the greatest efforts in your power for the promotion and preservation of virtue. It was this principle that animated the bosoms and nerve the arms of our fathers, in the great struggle for national justice and the rights of man, and which bore them through scenes of turmoil and suffering with a manly dignity, that will cause their tombs to be pointed to by the muse and the wandering pilgrim, as containing the dust of all that was good and great. Posterior, thousands of years hence, in turning over the pages of history, will dwell with enthusiasm and delight on the bright constellation of patriots who fought in our revolution, and whose names are graven on the tablet of fame, in letters of the mellowed light of virtue, will never dip below the horizon, but while the world shall stand, and long after the blaze of courts and kings shall have disappeared forever, will continue to reflect the rays of truth and freedom upon the now benighted countries that are groaning under the weight of despotism. While we cherish the triumph of Washington, venerate the mild wisdom of Madison, and respect the political sagacity of Jefferson, liberty will find an abiding place among us. And though faction shall waste its furies on our heads, commencing at some remote corner of the land, and gathering strength and power as it moves onward in its course, like the billows on the ocean—though ambition shall lose its fiery roving, the altars of our political worship, even amidst the raging of the storm, the thunder's crash and the lightning's blaze, shall yet remain unscathed. While we continue to regard our excellent institutions as a family arrangement, combining the interest of the state with the charities of social life, "we may confidently hope that the Eagle upon our banner which has careered over so many fields of victory, and whose gaze has been gladdened by the stars which have been lit up around him, beaming with the mild lustre of freedom, will never behold one dark spot on the broad blaze of glory in which he floats, but bear them onwards forever, the ever burning type and emblem of that union, which none but our selves can put asunder."

**DR. HOLLAND**  
VS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER, Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store.

Lex., May 17, 1838.—26-14.  
**Shell Combs Repaired,**  
  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bannell, to the  
Corner of Mill and Short streets,  
opposite the Post Office;  
Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.  
J. S. VANPELT.  
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-14.

# GAZETTE.

## LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1838.

**Smallpox.** Those having Smallpox at Mr. McConaughy's are generally doing well. There are two severe cases, but hopes are entertained by the Physician of their recovery. The disease has broken out at Mr. Patterson's, on the Russell road, about three miles from McCauley's, where a black woman has it severely.—A guard is placed at the house, and every precaution taken to prevent its further spread, yet great apprehensions are entertained that others in the neighborhood may be affected. We must be pardoned for reiterating our urgent request, that all who have not, will immediately resort to vaccination for safety. This is a duty, not only to themselves, but to the community.

Our city continues in the most perfect health, notwithstanding the excessive heat. Until it shall be convenient for the citizens to visit watering places, we recommend a glass or two of Blue Lick water, to be taken every morning. It can be had in great purity at No. 28, Main street two doors below Brennan's Hotel.

*"Every man's Geese are Swans, whilst his neighbour's Swans are only Geese."*

We have noticed with feelings of deep disgust, the want of exertion on the part of the friends of the Medical College of Lexington, and the Louisville Institute.

We have a clear recollection of the fact, although we are unable to recite the terms in which every professor of Pennsylvania University was put by the Lexington press on his induction to the chair which he was called to fill.

Now, we would ask our brethren, if it can be possible, that the translation of Doctors Caldwell, Cooke, Vandall and Short, from the Lexington School to that of Louisville, could have detracted from their merits or capacities, in the ratio to be inferred from some of the orations which have lately appeared in the Lexington prints?

The matter resolves itself into this: That the public as well as the Medical Students have been hitherto humbugged, or there is now an attempt to humbug them. If Doctors Caldwell, Cooke, Vandall and Short were incompetent teachers, it must have been known by the faculty, at the time those egregious puffs were obtained on the country, and those who perpetrated them, are responsible for all the injury that may have resulted therefrom. If those gentlemen were, as represented, fully qualified, their removal to Louisville could not have withdrawn from them the talents they did possess—and any attempt to detract from their reputation, thereby to destroy their usefulness, is a wanton attack, which should not be encouraged by a magnanimous people.

The gentlemen before named were never special favorites with us; but we cannot bring ourselves to believe, that they are less talented now—less qualified for the stations they hold, than they were when they filled similar situations in Lexington.

The editor of the Gazette has not attempted to read a book for more than two years, consequently, although the essay on "Nothing," seemed to have a familiar face, he did not attempt to ascertain whether it was stolen goods. However, the St. Clairsville Gazette has very properly, and we presume, correctly rapped our own knuckles, and those of our correspondent, in the following article:

"If the worthy editor of the Kentucky Gazette will look into Fielding's Works, he will find the original essay 'on nothing,' which is republished in his paper of June 25th. 'Such gross plagiarisms should be rebuked!' A young and inexperienced writer would blush to have Fielding's essay laid aside with your waste paper."

*From the Louisville City Gazette.*

The WESTERN FRONTIER—the reported Indian hostilities.—Riley Mcintosh and twenty five other chiefs of the Creek Nation, have published a letter in the Arkansas Gazette, denying the truth of the report that there were feelings of hostility towards the whites on the part of the Creeks. "That a great number of the Creeks have been removed at the point of the bayonet," say they, "is but too true; and that there is a dissatisfaction among them, is also true; yet they look up to the government for the fulfillment of the promises their agents have made. When that is done, all will be right with the Muscogee people; and until that is done, they will not consider themselves fairly dealt with. And, as to any disposition to hostilities, we know nothing of it; neither has the first rail of a fence been destroyed; nor have we heard any thing of the old woman's story that the white people must look out as soon as the green corn is ripe. The Muscogee nation have, at this time, as good a prospect for a good crop of corn, considering the late spring and the small quantity of farming tools, as they ever had. The gentleman who was the origin of this report, is mistaken, and we should like for you to give his name, as we know of none who has recently been in the Creek nation, who has been employed for years in the emigrating of Indians; and we, the undersigned chiefs, do de-

clare the report of hostilities against the whites to be utterly untrue. They have too much love for their wives and children to cherish such an idea for a moment.

### TO PRESERVE CABBAGE FROM WORMS.

A gentleman from North Carolina, who came to this State last fall, and who saw the cabbage in every part of the State where he has been, almost entirely destroyed by worms, has furnished us with the following remedy against these destroying insects, which he says has fully tested, and finds it never to fail: "So soon as the worms begin to make their appearance, which you will see by the holes in the cabbage leaves about the heart, take powdered sulphur, and put it in a gauze bag, and go late of an evening or early of a morning, before the dew dries and shake this bag of sulphur over every cabbage. This will drive the worms away or entirely destroy them. Perhaps you will have to perform this operation a second time. This remedy is simple, try it and you will have good cabbage. —*Sum Reporter.*

The Biffalonian says that Bill Johnson has a brave and beautiful daughter, a girl of nineteen, who, alone in her boat, armed, as a pirate's daughter should be, seeks her fisher in his Island fastness, with provisions from the main shore.

Here is romance in real life. Here, in this day of utilitarian philosophy, is a genuine heroine—a "Lady of the Lake," as beautiful, as gifted, and more heroic than Sir Walter's?

Here now is an admirable opportunity for any brave and adventurous young man, who mourns over the matter-of-fact condition of the world, and curses his stars because he was not born in the age of chivalry, to realize the luxuriant dreams of his youth, and all the poetry and romance the world can afford. It is a chance that has not happened for sixty years past, and may not occur again for ages to come. The adventure may possibly be short lived and ephemeral, but yet there is a possibility of its being an extraordinary and unprecedented one.

*Cleveland Advertiser.*

Richard Clayton.

Departed this life on the 12th inst., Nancy Garrison, infant daughter of Col. Thomas A. Bassett of this county.

DIED.—At her residence, in Fayette county, on Tuesday, July the 3d, Mrs. Guadalupe Meierow, (widow of the late Col. Samuel Meredith) and one of the oldest and most respectable of the early settlers of Kentucky.—She emigrated from Virginia to this land to promise near fifty years ago. She saw the country a dark and cheerless wild, and she lived to see it blooming and beautiful as a garden of roses. Her mission was the home of the stranger; beneath her hospitable roof many a weary foot found rest, and many a way-worn wanderer sweet repose; an old infirmity was never sent staggering from her door. By those who knew her she was well beloved. They alone can duly appreciate her memory. In her was concentrated all those virtues which distinguish so high a degree, the real Christian. She was a faithful friend, a kind mother, an indulgent and forgiving mistress. She bore her prolonged and painful illness with a firmness and resignation that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Heathen philosophy.—She died in the faith and hope and confidence of a Christian. Her last moments were cheered and soothed by the presence of her children; they watched at her couch, and by their kind ministrations alleviated her sufferings; and as far as human aid could be extended, did all in their power to deprive death of its darts and sting; and together with her many friends, bedewed her grave with their tears, and embalmed her memory with their sorrows. How calmly ends the well spent life; so certain in its rewards, its hopes are now bounded by the blue horizon, nor buried in the grave; nor do they moulder with the body, but passing beyond the habitations of the Sun, and the Moon and the Stars, they find a happy home, where there is freedom from sickness and sorrow and death—where there is no trouble and no trouble; and where death cannot cast one bitter dart—where the soul and the body are alike happy, and the like repose. On Elkhorn's bosom banks her earthly remains lay buried. May she find favor before Heaven, and receive the due reward of a well-spent life. —*J. M. Fayette co., July 15, 1838.*

To this city, on Sunday evening last, 15th inst., after a short illness, SARAH ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Mr. James Wood.

—At his residence two miles from Lexington, after a long and painful illness, Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER. He was one of the oldest residents of Fayette county, having been born and raised at McConaughy's station, about one mile below Lexington.

MUSTARD SEED.

A LIBERAL price will be given for it. Applying at the Yellow House on High street, 4th door below Upper street, to N. BURROWES, or at the Store, North corner of the Market House, of CARTY & COOK. Lexington, July 11, 1838.—297w.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON MONDAY the 16th inst. between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and on the road from Nicholasville to Lewis's Ferry was lost by John M. Hewett, of Lexington. A FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing as far as recollect upwards of \$70 in small notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and other papers of value to the owner. The finder would be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. John W. Trumbull, grocer, of Lexington, or with John M. Hewett, at Dr. Graham's in Harrodsburg.

Harrodsburg, 17th July, 1838.—29-3t

DR. S. C. TROTTER.

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found at his Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.

Lexington, April 5, 1838.—11-6m

Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6a.

LOOK HERE.

I WILL give DRY GOODS in exchange for 1000 pair coarse YARN SOCKS;

500 " fine " do " do "

500 Yards White, Blue, and Plain LIN-

SEY and coarse Blue JEANS,

If the articles are delivered by the 1st of Sept.

All persons wishing to dispose of the above articles, will call immediately.

T. N. GAINES.

N. B. It is now time to go Eastward, and my customers will please call and settle an immediate account, by Cash.

T. N. GAINES.

July 10, 1838.—29-2t

along until the first opening in the woods presented itself. Soon we descended between some trees sufficiently wide apart to allow the balloon to be forced to the ground by bending the branches of the trees. We descended to within thirty feet of the ground, where we remained a few moments until the persons who were running to our aid, came to us, I then lowered the grapnel and cable rope to them, and in a few moments we were on terra firma.

Our descent we made about 8 o'clock, p. m. within a short distance of Mr. Baldwin's farm, within half a mile of Banchester, in the south west corner of Clinton county, Ohio, and about thirty-five miles from Cincinnati.

I would now state, that I had no desire to continue my voyage, by retaining the gas in the balloon, and ascending alone, as some of my friends had wished me to do. For it would have been ill treatment to my fair companion, to have left her far from home among strangers, where it was impossible to procure even a comfortable vehicle in which to return. In compliment to Mrs. Blake, I must say that she proved herself throughout the whole voyage, a perfect heroine. She displayed no timidity when stepping into the car; she gazed as we ascended, with admiration on the scene beneath, and at a great altitude, she stood up in the car without the least fear, and I chanced seats with me; and on approaching the earth, a time that was calculated to try her nerves, she exhibited no agitation, but on the other hand rendered me considerable assistance. I would also contradict a report that is now in circulation, that she has several times ascended from London with Mr. Green. It is false—Her ascent from Cincinnati was her first.

She has now an admirable opportunity for any brave and adventurous young man, who mourns over the matter-of-fact condition of the world, and curses his stars because he was not born in the age of chivalry, to realize the luxuriant dreams of his youth, and all the poetry and romance the world can afford. It is a chance that has not happened for sixty years past, and may not occur again for ages to come. The adventure may possibly be short lived and ephemeral, but yet there is a possibility of its being an extraordinary and unprecedented one.

We were hospitably treated by Mr. Baldwin, who resides near where we landed. To the citizens of Cincinnati I would return my thanks for the liberal patronage that they, on this occasion, and at all my ascensions have given me.

RICHARD CLAYTON.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

AT FORT MITH, ARKANSAS.

60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
850 pounds of good hard soap  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT THE PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Neches;

240 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
850 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchez by 20th

February, 1839.

AT FORT LEWIS, MISSOURI.

300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
275 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river,

120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1750 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of June, 1839.

AT FORT SNELLING, SAINT PETERS.

240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels of new white field beans  
370 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

AT Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

180 barrels of pork  
3.5 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
160 bushels of new white field beans  
1640 pounds of good hard soap  
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
60 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1750 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT BRADY, Sault de Ste. Marie.

60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
850 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1838, and January and February, 1839.

AT NEW-YORK.

120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT BALTIMORE.

120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT BALTIC WARDROBE.

120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 16, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 18, 1838.

10 PRIZES OF \$2,000.

S C H E M E.

1 Prize of \$10,000 | 10 Prs. of \$200

1 do 10,000 | 75 do 100

1 do 3,000 | 55 do 50

1 do 2,088 | 112 do 39

10 do 2,000 | 112 do 20

10 do 400 | 3,240 do 10

10 do 300 | 15,400 do 5

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 42, FOR 1838.

To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 21, 1838.

50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!

Fifteen drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 tickets!—About One Prize to a Blank!—One fifth of the Prize will have on them either three or two Drawn Numbers!

## GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE



FROM LEXINGTON TO  
MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous to the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MC CONATHY, Agent.

Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-t.



### REMOVAL OF CABINET WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WARE-ROOM to Joxan's Row, opposite the Court-House. His stock is small at present, but he is enlarging it as fast as suits his convenience; and it would not be a disagreeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advantage of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

March 15, 1838.—11-t.

## KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,  
Corner of Main Cross street,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

### WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TON.]

AS now in successful operation his unqualified facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

### Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Custom-work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—thus furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just

Received.

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-t.

### NEW GOODS.

### HUEY & JONES,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Corner of Main and Limestone streets

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

### GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;

All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1838.—16-t.

### ROSIN THE BOW;

A Splendid Maltese Jack, 14 hand high, WILL stand the present season at WEST BROOK, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jemnits Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July, 15.

### PETER BROOKS,

AN ALDERNEY BULL, [Wilk BREED, WILL let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.

J. CHRISTOPHER,

Agent for Thos. Smith

March 1, 1838.—9-t.

### PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.

"Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross of Bektewell celebs, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.

August 20, 1837.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. L. Winter's) and the greater part of the

### Stock of Goods,

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assured, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES

Jan. 4, 1837.—1-t.

### NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD, HAVING entered in partnership, tender their services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in the city and surrounding country—and may he consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call, and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-t.

### Prentiss's Pile Ointment.

This invaluable preparation has cured thousands: and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call, and settle as soon as possible.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

## NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cartt, Jr. & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTT, Jr.

J. McCauley.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cartt, Jr. & Co., their entire Stock of

### GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCauley.

Nov. 18, 1838.—47-t.

### UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



**REPEAL** OF  
THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.  
ITS EFFECT!!!

THIS unpopular measure has been repealed; and its cheering effects instantaneously felt throughout the entire community—diffusing joy and hope alike in the bosom of the Merchant, the Mechanic and the labourer. It may be truly hailed as the harbinger of BETTER TIMES, and henceforward our Exchanges will be tranquilized and the heavy tax on gold in the shape of Discounts will no longer exist.

It also enables us to afford a list of MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES for JULY—equal to any ever heretofore submitted. They are selected as our own Favourite Schemes, having in similar ones sold many hundred thousand dollars! and will do it again and again. We ask but for orders early to prevent disappointment, when punctuality can be relied on at the OLD established Stand of

S. J. SYLVESTER, 139 Broadway, N. Y.

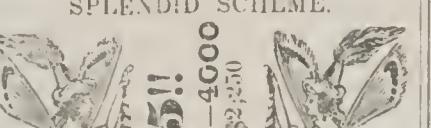
### MIND THE NUMBER, 130.—

15 Prizes in each 25 Tickets

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
For the benefit of the Richmond Academy,  
Class 4 for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.



2,000 dollars! 1,750 dollars! 1,500 dollars! 1,500 dollars! 1,400 dollars! 50 of 1,000 dollars! 50 of 250 dollars! 50 of 220 dollars, 50 of 200 dollars, 60 of 160, &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 Whole in this Grand Scheme will be sent for \$120.—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

1st drawn number \$12—lowest \$6.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
For the benefit of the Petersburgh Benevolent Mechanic Association,  
Class No. 5, for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.

### CAPITALS.

\$30,000!

10,000 dollars! 7,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,165 dollars!

25 PRIZES OF \$1000!

50 prizes of 500 dollars! 50 of 200 dollars! 88 of 150 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets TEN Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$130. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

20 PRIZES OF \$1000!

50 prizes of 500 dollars!

20 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$5.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$75. Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

25-tdd

### CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop on Main-Street, opposite the site of the Grand Lodge, where he will be faithfully received and execute all orders in his line.

July 18, 1838.—3-t.

### CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHW & CO.

No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1837.—51-t.

### GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CARTER & CO., at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—among which are some choice

WINES AND LIQUORS,

He is daily expecting additional supplies,

which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect a sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenderers

his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence

for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-t.

### WOOL CARDING, & C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform

the old customers of the late firm, and the

public generally, that he will still carry on the

WOOL CARDING AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand

on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE.

N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS

CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.

LEXINGTON, March 15, 1838.—12-t.

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

May 3, 1838.—18-t.

### Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND

STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual

consent. The debts due to the late concern

have been placed in the hands of Mr. SPAULDING WILSON for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will henceforth be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-t.

### Prentiss's Pile Ointment.

This invaluable preparation has cured thousands: